Key words	The answer
1- The first paragraph in an essay	introduction
2- The last paragraph in an essay	Conclusion
3- The middle paragraphs الأوسط	body paragraphs
4- The main idea of an essay الفكرة الرئيسية	thesis أطروحة
5- The purpose غرض of a persuasive writing	to convince
6- Finally, to conclude, personally due to, in addition, however	transition words كلمات الربط
7- Components of a persuasive essay عناصر المقال الإقناعي	Topic sentence, thesis, body paragraphs
8- introduces the main idea	topic sentence
9- include examples and supporting statements in an essay	body paragraphs
10- Suggest a solution حل or an action	Conclusion الخاتمة
11- restates يعيد صياغة the thesis الأطروحة	Conclusion
12- give reasons to support your opinion	body paragraphs
13- Words link together different ideas	transitions
14- influence يؤثر you to do or believe something	persuasive essay.
15- A sentence that gets the reader's attention جملة تجذب انتباه القارئ	a hook جملة جاذبة
16- The begining of a good report تقرير	a purpose for writing the report
17- A language used in writing reports	Formal Language.
18- Reports present conclusion based on	investigation
19- An email sent to universities or collages	Formal emails.
20- A way to end a formal email	Sincerely

قناة العباقرة ٣ث
علي تطبيق Telegram
رابط القناة @taneasnawe



	Key words	The answer
21-	Furthermore, in addition (to) moreover as well as, besides, Further shows	addition إضافة
22.	For example. For instance, in fact, To illustrate shows	giving an example.
23.	Although, despite, in spite of, however nevertheless, On the other hand, but On the Contrary/Whilst shows	Contrast تناقض
24-	all in all - in conclusion - in short To conclude - To sum up - therefore On the whole - in other words - in summary	To conclude/ Summarise
25	as a result - consequently - therefore hence, since - for this reason, because	Cause and effect السبب و النتيجة
26-	after that - then - shortly after	Sequence تسلسل
27-	Shows two events happening at the same time	meanwhile
28-	Shows an opinion رأي	personally,
29-	Shows the result of something	as a result
30-	We use ---- at the end of a statement	a full stop
31-	we use ---- when something is directly said by someone	Speech marks
32-	To show surprise or excitement	exclamation mark (!) تعجب
33-	The first sentence of a paragraph	the topic Sentence
34-	To list more than two items or names in the same sentence	Comma
35-	Text describing a person, animal, place thing, a long with idea and theme	descriptive paragraph وصفي

	Key words	The answer
36-	you should put your thesis	introduction and conclusion
37-	After the topic sentence and before the conclusion	Supporting sentences.
38-	What a terrible accident needs ___ That's fantastic needs ---	! ! exclamation
38-	The ---- line is where you type what the email is about.	The subject line.
39-	Smooth and logical flow of sentences in a paragraph.	coherence. التماسك
40-	Includes related details with examples	The body paragraphs
41-	Shows the beginning of a paragraph	an indent المسافة البادئة
42-	The "bulk" is another name for ---	the body.
43-	Another name for the attention grabber	hook
44-	you can close an informal email with-	Bye
45-	We use a ---- to indicate a series of options سلسلة من الخيارات	a colon
46-	give more information about the topic sentence تعطي معلومات اضافية عن الجملة الرئيسية	supporting sentences جمل مساندة
47-	In a conclusion of an opinion essay, you ---	restate your opinion
48-	A formal email should always start with	a greeting تحية
49-	Dear sir / Madam / Mr. / Ms.	formal email
50	Can be used to give a reason سبب	due to بسبب
51-	---- essay explains something by presenting evidence and factual information	expository

	Key Words	Answers.
52-	at the end of declarative خبرية , imperative أمرية and conditional sentence	a full stop (.)
53-	Used after a command, an interjection تعجب or what shows surprise	an exclamation mark (!)
54-	Used at the end of interrogative استفهامية sentence.	question mark (?)
55-	used in direct speech الكلام المباشر	quotation marks ' ' " "
56-	"'s" is added after a singular nouns or names to show ---	possession ملكية
57-	To mark نميز the beginning of a sentence	Capital letters
58-	After yes and No	comma.
59-	Introduces lists in sentences	Colons
60-	Capital letters are used at the beginning of ---- nouns	proper العلم
61-	To seperate elements or lists within sentences --	Commas
62-	We can put ---- around the titles of films, songs, poems, etc.	quotation marks.
63-	It is written for a specific audience جمهور محدد	A report التقرير
64-	The subject line in an e-mail should be ---	Short and precise
65-	The three main parts of a paragraph - الأجزاء الثلاثة الرئيسية للفقرة.	topic sentence Supporting Sentences and Concluding sentence
66-	A type of writing that has organised paragraphs له منظم	An essay المقال

Key words	Answers
67- How many ideas should a paragraph contain	Only one idea فقط فكرة واحدة
68- A/An ---- paragraph often requires يتطلب research بحث	expository تفسيري
69- A ---- paragraph narrates يروي a story قصة	narrative قصصي
70- A series of sentences that talk about a specific subject. مجموعة من الجمل عن موضوع محدد	a paragraph
71 Capitalisation	استخدام الحروف الكبيرة
- We'd like to spend the holiday in Cairo.	أول الجملة / أسماء البلاد
- Omar Huda Yasser I	أسماء الناس والضمير I
- English United Nations July Monday	اللغات / المنظمات الأيام / والشهور
- U.S.A Dear Mom, With love, Mr. "Oliver Twist"	الاختصارات والتحيات أسماء الكتب
72- Apostrophe	الفاصلة العليا
. I'm don't won't	الاختصارات
- girls' school / The boy's room	ملكية
K's A's / Lamees' book / Lamees's book	جمع الحروف / ملكية الاسم
73- Comma (،)	الفاصلة السفلية
. Omar, come here. / Come here, Omar.	عند مخاطبة الأشخاص
- Luckily, fortunately,	بعد الظروف أول الجملة
. Sure, / please, --- / Yes, / No, --- Sorry, --- / Excuse me, --- / However,	بعد كلمات معينة
- Help me, please.	قبل please آخر الجملة
- I visited Cairo, Assiut, Giza and Minya	مع سلسلة من العناصر
- May 2, 2015	لفصل التاريخ

Key words

- You are Egyptian, aren't you?	قبل السؤال المذيل
- Yara said, "I haven't seen this film before."	(،) قبل القوسين (.) تتضع داخل القوسين أو خارج القوسين
- Mr. Ali, who is 50 years old, teaches me English	لو كانت العبارة غير أساسية نضعها بين ، و ،
- Ali bought a shiny, new, red, sports car	لفصل الصفات قبل الاسم
- in July 3, 1999 / in paris, France	لفصل العناصر في التاريخ
- While waiting for the bus, I fell asleep	عند بداية الجملة بأداة ربط
- When I was studying, my father came	
جملة (1) . However, جملة (2)	* مع However
- "I'm coming home late tonight," said my father. ← القول في نهاية الكلام	* توضع (،) في نهاية الكلام المباشر، لو جاءت عبارة
جملة كاملة , and , but جملة كاملة	* قبل الرابط لو بعده جملة كاملة
- He was lazy but smart ←	* لا تضع (،) هنا

74- Colon (:)

النقطتان الرأسيتان

- (14:20) (3:1) للتعبير عن النسبة	- لفصل الساعات والدقائق
- Humans need three things: food, clothing and shelter.	- قبل ذكر قائمة بأشياء (تفصيل بعد إجمال)
- Salma bought the following items: sugar, tea and coffee	اشترت سلمى الأشياء التالية: سكر، شاي وقهوة

75- Semicolon (؛) الفاصلة المنقوطة

- No, it's not a lion; it's a tiger	لو الجملة الثانية توضيح أو تفسير للأولى
- You asked for forgiveness; he granted it to you	- لربط جملتين في حالة عدم وجود كلمة ربط
- My sister loves mysteries; my brother likes comics	(؛ = and ،) (؛ ≠ but ،)

	- قبل ; accordingly ; consequently ; for example ; nevertheless ---	قبل كلمات ربط مثل
76-	Quotation marks " " ' '	علامات الاقتباس
	- Omar said, " I'll take a sandwich".	
	- " I'll take a sandwich," said Omar	
	- She said, " where is the key ?" ←	علامة الاستفهام داخل القوس
	- " The gardener," " Braveheart "	اسماء القصائد ، الكتب -
77-	Full Stop / Period (.)	النقطة
	- I was born in Assiut.	آخر الجملة الخبرية أو الأمرية
	- Don't make noise./ Never be late.	التي ليست سؤال أو تعجب
	- Mon. Sep. Mr. No. 3 Dr.	الاختصارات
	A.R.E 4.13 علامة عشرية	
	- She asked me when the manager would be available.	في نهاية السؤال الذي تم تحويله إلى كلام غير مباشر
78-	Question mark (?)	علامة الاستفهام
	- Where does she come ?	- آخر السؤال بكلمة استفهام
	- Do you like football ?	- آخر السؤال بفعل مساعد
	- You are Sara , aren't you ?	- آخر السؤال المذيل .
79-	Exclamation mark !	علامة التعجب
	- What a pity! Help! Wow! Great!	- في نهاية الجملة أو عبارة
	- Oh, my God! How amazing !	تعبر عن شعور قوي
	That's fantastic !	مثل الغضب والمفاجأة
	This is absolutely incredible !	أو الفرح أو الدهشة
		أو الألم